

28th July 1962]

Name of the district. (1)	1960	1961
	(lease)	(Open auction.)
	(2) RS.	(3) RS.
6 South Arcot and North Arcot.	21,889.78	26,509.14
7 Tiruchirappalli	10,780.50	11,024.25
Total ..	2,07,780.41	2,30,932.63
Ramanathapuram district Kanyakumari district Nilgiris district	Nil.	

(b) The Government have already decided to lease out the Fishery to Fishermen Co-operative Societies for two years i. e. 1963 and 1964. The working of the procedure will be reviewed again in 1964.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to the starred question No. 759 on page 620.]

Reliefs granted to Ceylon Repatriates.

(i) The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs for starting one spinning mill at Nazareth. Construction of building and erection of machinery are in progress and the mills are expected to go into production in the middle of 1962.

(ii) Government lands have been leased out to Tirunelveli Repatriates Co-operative Palm Gar Industry Association for exploitation of palmyrah industry.

(iii) "Parishramalayayas" have been opened for distribution of Ambar Charkas—20 units in Tirunelveli district and 10 units in Ramanathapuram district.

(iv) Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,000 each to 24 repatriates in 12 coastal villages (4 in Tirunelveli, 4 in Thanjavur and 4 in Ramanathapuram districts) for poultry farming.

(v) Schemes are being formulated to start coir industry units, one each in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur districts.

(vi) The Government have passed orders that Service Rules regarding educational qualification, age, etc., may be relaxed in deserving cases where the repatriate is found *prima facie* suitable for appointment and that repatriates from Ceylon should be given the second preference after war service candidates for appointment

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to the last grade service. All the appointing authorities have also been instructed to include in the notification issued by them advertising vacancies, a gist of the orders interview the applicant who appears to be *prima facie* suitable and then recommend to Government the relaxation of relevant rules in deserving cases.

(vii) The Government have sanctioned the grant of loans up to a maximum of Rs. 500 to artisan repatriates such as tailors, black-smiths, soap-makers, goldsmiths and sculptors, etc., To enable them to pursue their skilled avocations, in India. It should not exceed Rs. 250 in the case of dhobies and barbers as they can purchase their equipment within this sum.

(viii) The Government have passed orders for giving preference to repatriates from Ceylon seeking admission into training schools.

(ix) Orders have also been issued for giving preferential treatment to repatriates in assigning lands for cultivation provided the applicants are landless and poor and were engaged in agriculture in Ceylon. The Government have also issued instructions that repatriates from Ceylon should be given preference over other applicants in the matter of assignment of house-sites provided the applicants are houseless and poor. It has also been ordered that business conducted in Ceylon by the repatriates should be treated as business conducted in India where previous experience in India is a condition for the grant of licences or permits for starting industrial or commercial undertakings.

(x) The Government have also passed orders granting Boarding and Lodging expenses to the children of repatriates from Ceylon studying in schools and colleges.

APPENDIX VII.

[நட்சத்திரக் குறியிட்ட கேள்வி 763-ம் பக்கம் 622 பார்க்கவும்]

1. மாநிலத்தில் சுற்றுலா அபிவிருத்திக்காக மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட திட்டங்களைப்பற்றிய விபரங்கள்.

(அ) ஏற்கெனவே நிறைவேற்றப் பட்ட திட்டங்கள்.		செலவு. (ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்)	குறிப்பு.
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1 சுற்றுலா மானிகை, குற்றாலம்	1.84	செலவு முழுவதும் மாநில அரசாங்கத் தால் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.	
2 ஷே நாகர்கோயில்	0.71	ஷே	
3 ஷே மதுரை	3.27	மத்திய அரசாங்கமும், மாநில அரசாங்கமும் செலவைச் சரிபாதிதாக ஏற்றுக் கொண்டன.	
4 ஷே திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி	2.31	ஷே	